There had been no attack on the town of Vicksburg by our forces up to the latest advices from there. Gen. Williams, with his force, is soon to leave Vicks-burg and go up the Red river to clear out any vestige of

the rebel army that may be there.

A soont came in to-day from the Red river and a deserter from Beauregard's army. The stories of both confirm the intelligence that we have before received of the starving condition of the rebel army at Corinth, and the great demoralization that exists there, inducing constant

ertions in great numbers By the scout from the Red river we learn that Genera Lovell, instead of having been hung at Jackson, Miss., is now at Alexandria, with very little, if any, force. We also learn that General Beauregard had sent a messenger to Alexandria, urging the immediate transport of five bundred head of cattle to Corinth, as his army was suf fering terribly from want of provisions. The cattle were to be forwarded by sending them down the Red river in s steamer to the mouth of the Black river, up the Black and Tensar rivers to a point just above Vicksburg, where they were to cross the Mississippi river, and so on to Corinth. Word was instantly sent to General Williams to go immediately up the Red river and try to intercept the

supplies; but I fear it was too late. The pleasantest expression of Union feeling that we have seen here was tendered to the Thirteenth Connectiout regiment, Colonel Birge, last Saturday. A charming young crook ady, Mademoiselle Angela Snyder, pro-sented a beautiful say guide color to the above regiment. Colonel Birger received the elegant testimonial of loyalty with graceful thanks, and then introduced Mademoiselle and an equally charming cousin to General Butler. The General chatted with them pleasantly for 2 (sw minutes complimenting the beautiful work on the flag, and prood to write them a letter of thanks.

The United States despatch steamboat McClellan af-tived here on the 22st, from New York on the 9th inst. She brought as passengers Col. J. W. Shaffer, Division Quartermaster, and Col. J. W. Turner, Division Commis sary, both recently appointed to this department by the War Department at Washington. They bring with them a force of clerks and assistants. Captain Join Clark, who has been acting as Chief Commissary, with great credit to himself and alvantage to the division, is now holding the position of Commissary of the Post, and Liout. J. H. Metcalf, of General Shepley's staff, has been appointed Post Quartermaster. The following is the order assign-

ing Cols. Shaffer and Turner to duty:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 31.

HEADQUARTHES. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }

NEW ORLEANS, May 22, 1862.

1. Colonel J. W. Shaffer, Quartermaster and Aid-de-Camp, having reported for duty at these headquarters, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 27, C. S., from the headquarters, War Department, is assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of this department.

2. Colonel John W. Turner, Aid-de-Camp and Commissary of Subsistence, having reported for duty at these headquarters, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 99, C. S., from the headquarters, War Department. By seemand of Goo. C. Strowe, Assistant Adjutant General BUTLER.

Geo. C. Strowe, Assistant Adjutant General.

We hope, now that it has been demonstrated that the "Butler Espedition" in of some consequence to the coun-

"Butler Espedition" is of some consequence to the country, that the government will show a proper regard for necessities of this division. Throughout the whol Sabors of this department the officers doing duty have tionate to their appliances. They have been obliged to or transportation especially we have suffered severely. The entire number of steam transports now at General Butler's dispesal is four—the Saxon, Mississippi, Matanmas and McClelian.

o neglected, while so much attention is paid to Port Royal and other places of minor importance.

An interesting "relic" was found a few days since over at the terminus of the Pontchartrain Raircad, at the lake. It was discovered and saised by Captain Chas. C. G. Thornton, commanding the guard at that point, and Captain Geo. Wiggin, late of the New London, at present Captain of the Port at the lake. The "relic" is a sub-marine ram of segar shape, made of iron, hollowed so that a number of men can enclose themselves in it. It is twenty-four feet long, and has a propeller which can be sed by hand. On each side of the ram there is a sert of fin made of iron, three feet long and a foot and a half wide. By raising these wings, or fins, the ram rises to the surface and sinks by their depression. The bow is sharply pointed, and, when run against an ordinary vessel below the water mark, would be able to sink it in a very short time. This "little arrangement" now lies at the lake shore—a curiosity to the visitors at that place. Captain Thornton is doing good service at the lake, intercepting contraband letters and arresting spice.

New ORLEANS, May 26, 1862. Restoration to Union Man of Property Confiscated by the Robel Government—"Thugi" Arrotal—Quiet and Order-Reigning Throughout the Oity—Robel Mass Matter Found—The Belgian Consul Implicated in Running Cotton Through the Blockade—Cotton and Sugar to be Shipe ped—Union Feding at Red Biver—Commendable Service

si sippi... Somes in Gen. Buller's Office, dc., dc.

The first case of restoring the property of a Union
an, which had been confiscated by the rebel authori the military commandant of New Orleans, had learned that early in the history of the rebellion Mr. James here for several years as a cotton factor, left for Cam-bridge with his wife—a sister of the post Longfel-low. Soon after their withdrawal from the Southern confederacy the property of Mr. Greenleaf (who, by the way, is the son of the late Simon Greenleaf, of Harvard College), consisting of two dwelling houses on Canal street, bank stocks, &c., was seized and confiscated by the rebels. In company with Captain John Clark, Commissary of the Post, General Shopley called at one of the houses and found the name of Mr. Greenleaf on the doorplate; but the building was unoccupied. They then visited the other house, which was occupied by a lady who had been paying rest to the agest of the Southern confederacy. General Shepley in-formed her that he had come to restore the property to its rightful owner, and that in the future she must pay the rent to him. In Woul for Mr. Green eaf. To this she tion ensued which was quite amusing. The ladies fired a perfect voiley of secession sentiments at the General, which he scroitly and gallacely parried, completely turning the tables upon his fair opponents.

When, finally, the General secured the ladies, in answer to an inquiry if they could send a letter to Mississippi ?

It were open, that they might seal the letter, and the were open, that they might seal the letter, and would may be transport, they were quite he aback by his regumnifianty, and were ovidently a strength of the strength of th worted to loyalty. Mr. Greenless can new adically con-faction of knowing that his real cate ..., at least, is in

The Provest Marshal has sue seeded in catching two more of the most desperate?

aver troubled a decent city mugs and murderers that mugs and murderers that Their mannes are Eugene Duprat and William Had son, commonly known as "Red Bill No. 1." They have been for years a terror to this community, and the enfe hands.

In the change in the city since the government has been in the hand a of General Shepley and Colonel French is most dis notify seen and felt for the better. These offimost dis metry seen and felt for the better. These officers be are both received the assurances of citizens, many of them strong secessionists, that the city has never been so quiet and orderly; and the general desire is that the election, which would ordinarily occur on the 2d of Jane, shall be indefinitely postponed and the military government continue. It has not yet been decided what course will be pursued in relation to this matter.

In my last letter I mentioned the capture of the rebel steamer Fox, from Havana, while she was trying to run the blockade. It will be remembered that two bags of medi matter were found on board. In that mail was a longthy correspondence between parties in Europe and

lengthy correspondence between parties in Europe and Mons. Joseph Degnoods, the Beigian Consul in this city, implicating the latter in running cotton through the blockade. General Butler sent for M. Degnoods, and so with his having the letters. M. Deynoods protested his immocance of the charge; but the correspondence was strongly against him, and General Butter tetermined to refer the matter to the State Department.

on Scontrary of State.—
Dean Sm.—The enclosed letters which I send you were aptured on the steamer Fox. They were directed to tonaiser Joseph Deyncott, the Belgian Consulters, and tonaiser Joseph Deyncott, the Belgian Consulters, and tonaiser Joseph Deyncott, the Belgian Consulters, and tonaiser to believe that he has been engaged in

ning cotton through the blockade. You may think uper to confor with the Belgian Minister on the sub-it. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

From indications observable here, there is good reason to believe that there will be a good deal of cotton and sugar shipped from this point very soon. There is no ount of such property stored away in this city,

the owners only waiting an opportunity to ship it.

Colonel McMillan returned to this city on the 24th
from the mouth of the Red river, where he had been on a reconnoissance. He discovered a strong Union feeling imong the residents, and learned of five millions of dollars' worth of cotton which the owners were anxious to forward to this city if they could obtain the assurance that it would not be confiscated. This, of course, Colone, McMillan gave them, and as soon as practicable they will be furnished with the means of transportation. The Colonel seized a good river steamer called the Morning Light, and came down to this city on her. The ctivity and energy of this officer and the valuable services of his splendid regiment (the Twenty-first Indiana) deserve special mention. To their efforts we owe the capture of nearly half a million dollars' worth of rebel property, and their promptness and correct per-formance of any duty required of them have rendered the regiment one of the most reliable arms of this de-

I am sorry to record the loss by capture of two office of this regiment, and three privates of the Sixth Michigan, under orders of the above officers. The names of the officers were Lieutenant Clayton Cox, of Company K and Lieutenant James M. Connelly, of Company H, and the particulars of the affair are as follows:—The Twentyfirst Indiana regiment being in possession of the Opelou sas Railroad, a guard of one officer and two men accom sanies each train. The train from the eastern end-Algiers—and the one from the western terminus of the road—Berwick's Bay—both start at the same hour, and meet about half way, at Terre Bonne. Last Sunday the train from Berwick's Bay was taken possession of by a Texan Rangers, carrying, besides their arms, picks and shovels. They proceeded as far as Terre Bonne, where Union officers and guard behaved with praiseworthy pluck; bet of course they were helpless against such odds in number"s. The rebels then went on in the train to a point on the western bank of the Misriver, about thirteen miles above Algiers, where the distance to the river is only threequarters of a mile. Here they halted, and march to the bank of the river, where they set to work and cut the levee in five different places. They told the people Governor Moore, of Louisiana. After putting the level the scoundrels tore up the rails on the road for some distance, placed them aboard the train, to prevent be further up the river to a lock and cut that; but they were too cowardly even to stop long enough where they were to do their work decently. If they had possessed courage enough to go to this lock and cut is, they could have completely ruined all the country below on the west bank of the river. As soon as Colonel McMillan earned of their villany he sent a strong detail to the place, and repaired the levee before any great damage was done. He has a good clue to where the vandais are now, and he will start in a few days with a force as clean them out, and, we hope, recover the brave fellows whom they captured. He has also completed arrange ments that will prevent such cowardly incursions in the future. An act of dastardly outrage, more rescally in intention, has not been perpetrated during the war.

In connection with this regiment I wish to relate the equel of an outrage that I wrote of by the last mail It will be remembered that, as Sergeant Frake and three nen were returning from Berwick Bay to New Orleans with despatches from Colonel McMillan to General Butler, the Sergeant and one of his men were fired upon and killed by an unseen fee concealed in the woods. The Colonel discovered the perpetrators of the feul murder prothers, and that they owned a dwelling house and two large plantations in and near Nouma, a town a little outh of Terre Bonne. Determined that they should no entirely escape a just retribution, he ordered their pro perty to be burned, and the order was fully obeyed. The cattle were driven off, and, with the corn in the barn, were confiscated; the negroes were sent away, and then the torch was applied to the balance of the propar-ty. There were a hundred negro huts on the place and a hundred hogsheads of sugar. They were all destroyed but one hut, which was mercifully allowed to remain to

There is a very serious crevasse some four miles up the The first one is said to have occurred in this manner :-A. M. Keyser, who owns preperty near Napoleon avenue his levee, and carlessly left his work with two or thre through them on that afternoon, and, although Mr. Keyser was notified of the fact, he withdrew his men and left off work for the night. The consequence was that next morning there was a crevasse sixty feet wide and ten feet deep, and constantly increasing in width and depth. Gen. Shepley immediately sent a strong force of the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment—Copture of Two
Officers and Three Privates of the United States Army—they have finally succeeded in arresting the progress of to institute a rigid investigation into the matter, s and it he finds that any individual or individuals have, been the cause of the disastrous overflow, [they will be held to a strict accountability. The creve se above Carrollton will soon yield to the efforts of cur artisans.

Carrollton will soon yield to the emorie of car artisans.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 3.

HEADQUARRING. OFFICE MILITARY CONTROLLER OFFICE MILITARY CONTROLLER OFFICE MILITARY 26, 1862.

Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, Thritish research accordingly.

Commandant of New Orleans, and Assistant Military will be obeyed and controlled accordingly. Commandant of New Orleans, and respected accordingly.

All applications for details of term open or disposition of the military forces in the city of signment or change of locality of the military forces in the city of the military forces in the city of the military forces in the city of the military house in this city, will all requisitions for clother forces in this city, will all requisitions for clother forces in this city, will all requisitions for clother forces in this city, will be military forces in this city, will find the continuous of the continuous forces of the forces in the Custom House, between the hours of sleves A. Military forces in this city, will be made through him.

Assistant Military will be obeyed and military forces in this city, will be made through him.

All requisitions for clother forces in this city, will be made through him.

Military Commandant, will be obeyed and military forces in this city, will be made through him.

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All requisitions for clother forces in this city, will be considered in the control of the control of the control of the

.he Thirtieth Massachusetts regiment, has appointment meets with the hearty approval Colonel Dudley is a captain in the regular army, mirable soldier, and just the man to arrange for the position of troops and to assume the military government of the city. This appointment was necessary, be-cause General Shepley's time is entirely engressed in the exercise of the civil functions of the chief magistracy.

It is very amosing to spend a morning in General But-ier's office and observe the various phases of humanity with which he has to deal, and his peculiar faculty for treating each case in the manner best adapted to it. First he opens his correspondence and reads it. There are all serie of letters; one (or perhaps a half dozen) whetted and thirsting for his blood; another is from some fair correspondent, who commences her little billet with " Dear General," and then begs him to grant some particular request; then there is a greasy, tumbled, illolded letter, the contents written with the most reckles disregard for ruled lines, and the orthography such as to induce the belief that the most masterly ingenuity had been used in concecting it. This letter probably con been used in consecting it. This latter probably con-tains a relation of the sorrows of some worthy Biddy whose husband is off in the rebel army, and whose childens are suffering for the want of bread; and so, probably, because her husband is fighting against the Union she thinks "Mister Butler" ought to give his spe-cial attention to the investigation and relief of her domes the troubles. Besides those letters, which are only a trial to the General's patience, there are, of course, a num-ber that deserve close attention from their importance. ber that deserve close attention from their importance. The General hands over the correspondence to his over active aids—Laptain Haggerry, Lieut. Weigel and Lieut. Clarke—to be answered, and then the crowd waiting in the ante-room is permitted to filter in, one at a time. Their business is as varied as the contents of the correspondence. Back officers, trying to obtain some modification of the General's financial policy; fereign Consuls, calling to discuss some question of international law in which they fancy themselves aggrieved, but in which they generally discover that General Butler hand's peep jumping nerally discover that General Butler hasn't been jumping at conclusions with his eyes shut; elegantly dressed ladies, who bring their private grievances to be settled at beadquarters; officers, to report the progress of special duty; other officers, to face the auger of their chief for disobedience of orders or for other improprieties; and, indeed, for every manne of business—important and ludicrously trivial-

steady stream, from about ten o'clock A. M. till four

P. M. The manners of the General in his interviews are mes with an honest, straightforward air, on business morable to himself, the General is frank and gental; but if the visitor is a bank officer, trying to wheedle the General, or a weak, undecided Mayer, showing velvot at one moment and claws the next, General Butler rehis trickery to his face with a sledge hammer force that would compare favorably with Peter Cartwright's style of driving home conviction to the breast of the nost case hardened sinner. Four o'clock is the dinner hour at the St. Charles; but it is almost always nearer five than four when the General escapes from the cares of his office to the comforts of his dinner and the pleasure of Mrs. Butler's society. But even at the hotel he has little rest, owing to the numbers who, disappointed at not seeing him at his office, manage to gain admittance to his room at the St. Charles.

Speaking of visitors to the General reminds me of days since a man called on Captain R. S. Davis (who is Acting Adjutant General during the illness of Major Strong), and after a good deal of hesitancy finally informed the Captain that the cotton had been burned by the meb, and he wanted to know if General Butler wouldn't be willing to pay for it. Captain Davis was perfectly aghast at the man's imputance, and told him that he was at least gratified that he (the Tisitor) had decency enough left to hesitate before asking such a question. A similar, but even cooler, request to Captain John Clark, Post Commissary, was made about the name time. A man actually asked pay of the United States government for work done on the rebel ram Managas. Such cases are not rare by any means, though these two instances are rather saucier than they average.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28, 1862. Flag Raining On the Custom House-Marine Arriv rival of the United States Paymasters and Agents of the Sanitary Commission—A Good Joke—Defences of Vicks burg-Arrest of Hon. Pierre Soule-Causes of R, and rges Against Him-How the Arrest Was Mad More Praying for the Rebel Cause in the City Churches-Ferreting Out a Robel Steamer—Inciden's of the Route— Sailing of a Steamer Loaded with Cotton and Sugar for the North, &c., &c.

The duties of to-day commenced this morning with the aising of a large, new and elegant flag on the Custom

At eight o'clock the Thirteenth Connections r lonel Birge, were formed in line on Canal street, opposite the Custom House. On top of the building stood the color guard, with the beautiful ensign bent upon the staff, ready to be raised at the signal. From a window below, in Colones Birge's quarters, two superb builtion fringed silk flags—one the Stars and Stripes, the other the State flag of Consections—Scated. On the leves, at the field of Canal street, Captain Thompson's First Maine battery was stationed, waiting the arrival of the General Commanding at the Custom House. A few minutes after eight o'clock General Butler, with his staff, rode upon the scene, passed the regiment in review, and then halt-ed in front of the Custom House. The signal was give #, and amid the salves of thirty-four guns, and the music of the national airs by the fine band of the Twenty-sixtle Massachusetts regiment, the glorious old Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze from that building to which the noble banner of the Union has been for over a year a stranger. The General and staff then rode down to the leves to receive the salute of the battery, and then re-turned to headquarters. The Thirteenth Connecticut, after paying a marching salute to the flag, and making a short parade through a few streets, was dismissed. The crowd of citizens looking on made no demonstration

either of approval or dissatisfaction.

The United States steam transport Mississippi arrived here last night from Key West, with despatches for General Butler. She left here for Key West about a

week since, on business for the department.

The United States steams transport Ocean Queen, Captain Terry, from New York on the 18th, arrived here this morning. She brings an immense cargo of commissary stores. Among her passengers were the ever welcome and long wished for United States paymasters, Major Eric Locke and his assistants, Capt. J. J. Moore and Major Ira L. Hewitt, and his clerk, Mr. A. Thacher, Jr. Major Ira I. Hewitt, and his clork, Mr.-A. Thacher, Jr.
We were particularly glad to see our old friends Major
Locke and Captain Moore; for they had calready won the
esteem and regard of a large number of our troops
nearly three months ago, when they we e paying off the
force at Ship Island. Some of the regi ments here have
not been paid in six months, and they need their money
andly, though, perhaps, imacity like, this they are better off without it. Mr. Winston, an agent of the United
States Sanitary Commission, also ar rived on the Ocean
Ouesen, bringing to the regular ages, for this department-Queen, bringing to the regular agest, for this department Dr. George A. Blake, a very large invoice of necessary comforts for the sick of the division. It is always plea-sant to speak of solid benefits of onferred by benevoleni metitutions, and none desecte y nore praise than the Sani

Dr. R. K. Smith, Post Sarge on, says that the patient in the general hospital war a suffering severely from want of shirts, under cleaker g and other essential com-forts; but that when Dr. Bind to arrived here their wants were fully and generously supplied.

Butler te-day, and stated . that he had a negro who wa hanging about the good al hospital, and he wished to get him. The Ceneral's policy in such cases is to turn the negro out of our lines, unless he has been employed by some officer. He ther efore turned to one of his sids—Liout. Clark-and told hir, to write to Dr. Smith to turn the man out of his ho spital. Lieut, Clark wrote to Dr. Smith "You will at once turn this man out of your hospital" accidentally oshitting to say anything about a colored man. The owner of the slave took the note to the hospital innocently enough, and handed it to Dr. Smith The Doctor read the order, and, though ratho astonished, supposed the General had good rea sons for giving such instructions; so up he jamped and told his visitor to leave the house quicker than he ever same into it. The gentleman was compictely astounded, and attempted to ask the reason of word, and, taking him by the shoulder, pushed him out, which he did, the gentleman brandishing his cane and cursing bitterly against such usage. He went back to the General, and an explanation ensued, and resulted in all hands enjoying a regular old fashloned horse laugh. The negro was not in the hospital, and has not yet bee

found.
The sicop-of-war Bichmond, Captain Alden, arrived here this morning from Vicksburg, and will probably soon be followed by the flagship Hartford, the Brooklyn and other large ships of war, though Captain Alden thinks from the fact of his having heard heavy firing up the river just after he started, that the programme may have been changed. From what I gather I conclude that the real cause of there having been no fight at Vicksburg was that the defences were too powerful to be attacked by the force that Commodore Parragut had with him. The topography of Vicksburg gives the town a double advantage for defence. The bluffs open which the vil-lage is built are so high and bold that plunging shot can be thrown down upon our fleet as effectively as the old Covenan ers hurled masses of rock from their wild crags upon the heads of their English persecutors, while at the same time it is extrem ifficult for the naval vessels to give their guns sufficien elevation to reach the rebel batteries. It would be use less to attempt to land a force there at present. When

there, but was preparing to leave for the Red river.

An arrest was made to day which will probably astonish the residents of this city when it becomes known to them, and will convince them that Gen. Butler is earnest, and that he is no respecter of persons where treasen is discovered. The person arrested is the Hou Pierre Soule, formerly Minister to Spain, and an ex member of Congress. Gen Butler has been convince of his guilt ever since we arrived here, and has only pos poned his arrest for the purpose of gaining positive proof, which he has now obtained. The charges against him are, first, that he is the leader of a secret society known as the "Southern Independence Association," which each member is solemnly sworn to oppose, at the cost of his life, if necessary, the reconstruction of the old Union, no matter what disaster may befat the Con-Confederate government in carrying out its laws for the confiscation of the property of Union men, and in the detection and punishment or expulsion of people whom they may regard as spice. The second charms is that the late Mayor to Commodore Farragut, and is the principal supporter of the rebellion in this city.

was a short time previous to the capture of this city "Southern Independence Association," and, since General Butler's arrival here, has given information to him of this society; and it is believed by many that the policeman who killed Laster was merely the tool of this

edi-constituted and despotic organization.

Wielding a powerful influence by his distinguished reputation and his fascinating address, Mr. Soule is undoubtedly one of the most dangerous men in the community. In his hands such a man as the late Mayor is of Gen. Bittler's policy. Having obtained full evidence of the alleve charges, the General issued the following order to Col. French, Provost Marshal, and directed him

Arrest:—

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORIGANS, May 28, 1862.

To Jonas H. Frencei, Provost Marshal of New Orleans:—
Siz.—Tou are hereby directed immediately to arread
and place in sac confinement the person of Pierrs Souls,
of this city, and there hold him until he can be transferred by a safe transport to Fort Warren, Mass. By
order of
Major General BUTLER.
P. HACCHRY, Captain and Aid de-Camp.
Captain Consent leafs and Aid de-Camp.

Captain Conant, late of the Thirty-first Mass regiment, now a Deputy Provest Marshal, was entrusted with the delicate business, and performed it most satisfies factorily. He called at the office of Mr. Soule this morning, but Mr. Soule was not there; his son was in, how ing, but Mr. Soule was not there; his son was in, however, and, knowing nothing of Capt. Conant's business,
promised that his father should be at his residence at
dws o'clock this afternoon. Capt. Conent was on hand
at the appointed hour, and found Mr. Soule at home. He
informed him that he was ordered to arrest him; but
Mr. Soule refused to go with him without an order from
the Provent Marshal. Capt. Conant folded the order so
as to conceal that part which referred to his being sent
to Fort Warran and showed him. halance. Mr. Soule at once consented to the arrest, and was taken before General Butler. After some conversation he was tem-porarily released, on giving his parole of honor.te report to the General whenever he should be ordered to do so He will probably be sent to New York on the ste spatch boat McClellan, which leaves here the middle of next week, and General Betler will submit a statement of the charges and proof by the same source.

Hereafter in the churches in the city of New Orleans, }

Cry Hall, May 28, 1862. }

prayers will not be offered up for the destruction of the Union or constitution of the United States, for the uncose of rebel armies, for the Confederate States, so called, or any officers of the same, civil or military, in their official capacity.

While protection will be afforded to all churches ious houses and actables.

called, or any officers of the same, civif or mattery, in their official capacity.

While protection will be afforded to all churches, religious houses and establishments, and religious 'services are to be held as in times of profound peace," this protection will not be allowed to be perverted to take upholding of season or advocacy of it is any form.

Where thus perverted, it will be withdrawn.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

The above order, issued by General Strepley to day, is calculated to abate an evil that has become very offer.

sive. Shielding themselves behind their cloth, some of the slergymen of this city have not her taled since our occupation of it to pray for the Confederate cause and its leaders. General Shepley has determined that this shall no longer continue, and any minister so offending titions for the good old Union as have not been beard.

An expedition sent in search of a rebel stammer, which we had impremation was concealed in a hayou out of Lake Pontohartrain, near Pearl river, returned to-day. having been entirely successful in finding and bringing away the stoamboat. The expedition left here on Monday morning, and was composed of Captain Wellos' com-pany of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, and a company of the Eighth Vermont, the latter taken from Fort Pike, all under the command of Mr. J. B. Kinsman, of General Butter's shoff. The battalion embarked on board-the-stamer Whiteman, at Lakeport, and ran across lake tonichartrain to a bayou some fifteen miles to the west-ward of Fort Pike. Here they debarked and marched across the country, through a swamp where the med was knee deep, and the mosquitoes and black snakes as thick as flies in July, and a good deal thicker, until they came to a branch of Pearl river, called Porter's river. They followed the course of this river, which is as crooked a one of the smakes that they killed, until, suddonly, towards evening, they discovered the desired steam bery. A white man and a negro were in charge of the which proved to be the Gray Cloud, a very fine and large vessel, that has been running between New Orleans and Mobile. When the man say troops he throw up his hands and exclaimed, "My God, the Yankees are upon us." Mr. Kinsman at once took pessession of the best and quartered his troops on her for the night. The packing was all out of the en-gine and the heads of the bollers off; but who ever heard of an emergency that was too much for Massachusatts meet Capt. Welles' orderly sergeant immediately stop-ped out of the ranks, put in the packing, screwed down the boiler heads and got up steam. The next day the men started off on another tramp to Pearl river, hoping to find and cut out the rebel gunboat Arrow. They had an awful march through mud and brush, the weather fearfully hot, but the men cheerful and happy as larks. On the way, Mr. Kinsman arrested a young man who was acting as a spy on their proceedings, and an old man was found in the mail, excepting letters from Orinth confirming the stories of the starving and demoralized condition of Beauregard's army. He also took a splendid negro boy belonging to a rabid sessationist, to show him the way. The boy was delighted to get away from his master, and keptour soldiers in a roar of laughter by his comments on the state of affairs in this neighborhood. He said that the people round his manter's locality all said that they could do without the Yankees: "but." said he, "they couldn't do it; they didn't know how to make nuffin; and they all said they would kill the Yankees; but the Yankees came an didn't get killed." The search for the Arrow was unsuccessful, and the battalion returned to the Gray Cloud, raised the stars and bars which they found in the beat and placed it upside down under the American ensign and then started for New Ocleans. In their mathrough the woods and swamps they met no resistance, and but few people. General Butler was much pleased with the success of the expedition, and Mr. Kinsman added not a little to his already high reputation for con ducting an affair of that kind. His coolness and persoverance peculiarly fit him for such duties.

The United States transport ship E. Wilder Parley

ailed for Boston last night, loaded with cotton and sugar, purchased for the United States government.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30, 1862. Arrivels from Vicksburg and Baton Rouge—General Wil-liams' Command Fired Upon by a Rebel Field Battery while Going Down the River—They Return the Fire, and the Robels Stedardie-Lieutenant De Key Wounded-Occupation of the United States Barracks at Baton Rouse-Enormous Sale of the Delta Since Its Advoca y of the Union-Printing Paper Wanted-Beauregard's Bell Metal Shipped North-What Should Be Done Wah R, dc.
The flagship Hartford and the sloop-of-war Brooklyn

arrived at this city to-day, from Vickeburg on the 27th and Baton Rouge yesterday morning. General Williams and his command left Vicksburg, to come dewn the Mississippi river, on the 27th, accom-panied by the gunboat Kineo. As they passed Grand Julf, Miss., they were fired upon by a field battery of

four guns. The Kineo opened on the town and fired seven shells, which had the effect of starting the rebels with their camp, which was just back of town, on the

Wisconsin regiment, under Major Boardman, to land and pursue the enemy and destroy their camp. The time occupied in debarking was improved by the rebels in get-ting off their guns and camp equipage, so that by the time our troops got to the camp the place was cleared and the rebels were leaving rapidly. Our men followed and dred-evidently killing or wounding several of the enemy; but, evidently killing or wounding several of the enemy; but, night soming on, they were obliged to abandon the pursuit. Only one of our soldiers was wounded; but I regret to record a very serious and probably fatal injury to Lieutenant George C. DeKay of General Williams' staff. He had volunteered to accompany Major Beardman, and imprudently marched some distance in advance of the troops, for the purpose of reconnoitering. A rebel fired at him with a shot gun, lodging ave buck shot in his left arm, and the surgeon has no. side and seven in his left arm, and the surgeon has no prother of Drake DeKay, and left his studies in Europe a short time since to serve in the defence of his country's fieg. Gay and dashing in his manners, and frank and warm in friendship, he is a great favorite with his brother officers, who sincerely mourn his affliction. Since obtaining the above facts, I have been told by an office Mr. Thomas U. Laster, the Union candidate for record-er in the Fourth district, and whose death at the hands of a policeman I have mentioned in one of my letters,

Williams descended the river after the affair at Grand Gulf, and landed his forces at Baton Rouge, occupying the United States barracks. On learning the above, and receiving information that General Williams was likely to be attacked by a robel force from Camp Moore and other points in the interior, General Butler insmediately ordered the Twenty-first Indiana, Thirtieth Maschusetts and Ninth Connecticut regiments, and Nims' first two regiments and the battery left this evening on the steamer Mississippi, and the Ninth Connecticut is to go to-morrow on the McClellan.

While the flagship Hartford lay at Baton Rouge, Mr-Kimball took a boat and four men and went ashere. The boat had just landed when a company of guerillas came galloping down the main street and fired upon the little party in the boat. Mr. Kimbali received a buckshot in his scaip one grazed the bridge of his nose and another struck him in the back. Three of his mon were also wounded with buckshot; but neither Kimball nor they were seriously injured. The Hartford immediately fired up the main street after the guerillas, throwing some forty shot, and

apparently wounding some twenty persons.

This afternoon I had a conversation with Commodore Farragut, and was convinced that for the fleet to have attempted to pass Vicksburg would have been extremely hazardous and footbardy. The Commodore was quite ill at Vicksburg and is still suffering from severe nervous prostration, and in deciding to leave Vicksburg acted in deference to to the advice of the officers of his floet, not his iliness. He is extremely annoyed that such a course was necessary; but his distinguished reputation for courage and ability is sufficient guarantee of the wisdom

rived at this port last night. Mr. Scott, mail agent, was a passenger in the Connecticut. He is to take charge of the Post Office of New Orleans until a Postmaster is ap-

The first number of the Delta, under its Union editors

was issued last Saturday. It takes the strongest stand for the Union, and I am informed that its sale on the streets (there are no subscribers) reaches eight or nine thousand daily. Business here being almost entirely suspended, the Delia has, of course, very few if any advortisements; consequently it is not self-supporting. I wish, therefore, to suggest to the generous people of the North, who are auxious to give some practical expression of their loyalty, that they cannot do better than to send out to the Delia some paper on which to print its contents. It is sadly in need of this important article; and the friends of our cause at the North will see the importance of helping to sustain a vehicle of so much benefit to the country as a bold, honest Union newspaper in a Southern city The United States transport North America, Captain Colier, sailed yesterday morning for Boston with a cargo of cotton and sugar, purchases for the United States government. She also has on board a number of church bels, which were found in the Curson House. They were the bells sent here on the recommendation of Gen. Beaure-gard, and were to have been oast into cannon for the in regard to these bells, and it was threatened that any ship attempting to carry them away would be suck in ship attempting to carry them away would be sunk the river. The Delta elequently suggests that they be cast into one massive bell, which shall be placed on Fanguil Hall, so peal forth a noble anthem of liberty to all the soos of fre edom, even as the great bell at Sa Peter's suggestion is as worthy as it is obsquent, and I doubt not the patriotic citizens of the Tri-Mönntain city wilshe glad

New Osesans, June 1; 1862. Errival of Limitenant DeKay, Who Was Wounded near Perind Gulf-He is Likely to Recover-Excellent Health of the United States Proops—Wark-of Postal Fastistics—A Military Execution in Embryo-Arrest of the Man Who Pulled Down the United States Flag, and of Prominent "Thuge"—Disgraceful Conduct of a United States Officer-What Resulted from It-Rigorous Examination of the Affair to be Undergone, do., dor, do.

The United States gunboat Dacotah, Captain McKinstry, beares for the North at surviva to-morrow morning, car-

haves for the North at sunrise to-morrow morning, car-rying despatches from Flag Officer Farragut and Major

rying despatches from Fing Officer Farragut and Major General Butler to the departments at Washington. I avail myself of the opportunity to forward my correspondence. Very little of importance has transpired in the last two days. Yeslerday evening Lieutenant George C. De-Kay arrived here from Baton Rouge, and was carried to the General Hospital, where he is under the special care of Dr. R. K. Smith, Post Burgeon, and Dr. William R. Brownell, surgeon of General Butler's staff. These gentlemen have made a careful examination of the wounds tlemen have made a careful examination of the wou ant DeKay received at Bayon Sara, and are atisfied that unless some unexpected accident occurs their patient will recover.

I am requested to state that letters containing an ac-count of Mr. DeKay's misfortune and his present condi-tion have been sent to his mother and several other relatives. As they may be absent from their homes. it would be an act of commendable kindness on the part of any friend of the family who may see this to ac-quaint them with the fact of such letters having been written, so that they may obtain the intelligence as early

article in this morning's Della gives the most of the troops of this department. It is shown by statis-tics that there is less than ten per cent of sickness in the army, and that since our occupation of this city— just one month—there have been but thirteen deaths in the command, and only eleven of those the result of General Butler for the attention he has paid to the health perfect arrangements and peculiar facilities of the St. James Hotel as a hospital.

Mr. J. M. G. Parker, the late Postmaster at Ship Island

was yesterday appointed and sworn in as Deputy Post master of New Orleans. I hope, now that we are it New Orleans, that we may receive a reasonable proper tion of the letters sent us from the North. I would like to " pitch into" the Post Office Department about the ed in regard to mails; but I feel like that very profanman who declined swearing when his apple cart cap sized going up hill—he " couldn't do the subject jus

The first military execution in this division will be consummated next Wednesday, the 4th inst. The ob jects of this stern act of justice are the six prisoners of war who violated their parole, and commenced the organization of a company, with the purpose of foreing our pickets and joining Beauregard at Corinth. One can't avoid a feeling of deep commiseration for the unhappy men, but their violation of their parole was so flagran and their intentions so treasonable that it is impossible to find fault with the strict justice of the terrible sentence, though we may hope that something may trans-pire to render mercy not incompatible with justice. The men will be shot immediately after reveille, in accordance with the following special order:-

Ance with the following special order:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 36.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARKENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, 1849 31, 1862.

Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith,
Patrick Kane, Geo. L. Williams and Wm. Stanley, all elisted men in the forces of the supposed Confederate
States, captured at their surrender at Forte St. Philip
and Jackson, have violated their parcie of honor, under
which they, prisoners of war, were permitted to return
to their homes instead of being conined in prison—as
haye the infortunates of the United States soldiers,
who falling into the hands of rebel chiefs, have lan-

nents.

They named themselves the "Monroe Life Guard," in honor of the late Mayor of New Orleans.

They onapired together and arranged the manner in which they might force the pickets of the United States, and thus join the army of the enemy at Corinth.

Tried before an impartial military commission, fully heard in their defeace, these facts appeared beyond doubt or contradiction, and they were convicted. There is no known pledge more ascred, there is no military offence whose purshment is better defined or more deserved. To their crime but one punshment has ever been assigned by any nation—death.

This sentence has been approved by the Commanding General.

This sentence has been approved by the Commanding General.

To the end that all others may take warning, that so lemn obligations may be preserved, that war may not lose all honorable ties, that demency may not be abused, and that purice be done, it is ordered that Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Eane, Goo. L. Williams and William Stanley be shot to death, under the direction of the Provost Marshal, en Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, immediately after morning reveille; and for so doing this shall be the Provest Marshal'agaillecient warrant. By order of Mayor General BUTLER.

R. S. Davis, Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

ing down the American flag from the United States Mint on the 25th of April, was on trial before the Military

Commission yesterday and the day before, and the yer-

dict has been rendered : but as the General Commanding has not acted on it I cannot at this time annou

The Provest Marshal yesterday arrested three more of the desperadors who for years past have held New Or-leans in terrorem. Their names are Bob Johnson, Victor Duprat (a brother of Eugene Duprat, whose arrest I have noticed in a previous letter), and a man named Jos Dra co, commonly known as Spanish Joe. Bon Leggott, a bird of like feather, was arrested a few days since.

All of them are notorious "Thugs" and assassins, and their arrest is hailed with joy by the respectable residents of this city. When Johnson was taken he remarked to the officer who arrested him that he had always killed his men on the square. The activity of the Provost Mar shals, Colonels French and Stafford, and their deputies-is highly creditable to those officers, and has done excel-lent service in securing to New Orleans unprecedented quiet and freedom from outrage.

An affair occurred last Thursday over the lake tending to bring disgrace on the officers of our army. An officer, having indulged too freely in wine, took an abandoned woman out riding. They drove out to the lake, and while there indulged in the singing of national airs. Some other women were incensed at the first female for having joined in the songs, and made a disturbance, at which the officer brandished his pistol, and, it is said, accidentally discharged it. The ball entered the thigh of the woman with whom he was riding, and wounded her so seriously that her life was at first despaired of; but it is now thought that she will recover. The off was arrested, and the affair will undergo a thorough investigation. As there are said to be strong mitigating circumstances in the 0:80, I prefer not to mention names, for fear of doing injustice, until the trial is had. This is the first case of such anseemly conduct on the part of any of the officers of this division, and I believe it will be the last.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

Our Norfolk Correspondence.

Nonrolk, Va., June 12, 1862 The Port of Norfolk-Union Demonstration-Affairs at Suffolk-Rebel Force at Ivanhoe, &c., &c.

Suffolio-Rebel Force at Ivanhoe, &c., dc.

There seems to be some misapprehension in regard to
the opening of this port. No order has yet been issued in regard to unrestricted trade, and there does not ap pear an indication that there will be for a time to co The nearest that has been come to it is a recommenda-tion from General Dix to the Secretary of the Treasury that he would allow the Collectors of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore to clear vessels fo this port containing goods which come under the head of necessaries, prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors and dutiable articles, such vessels to be vised a Fortress Monroe, thereby obviating the necessity of custom house machinery here. The suggestions of business here is in the hands of a few sutlers, who have managed to get their goods in under the usual permits. It does not appear probable that there is an intention to place Norfolk in the category of other Southern ports

for the present.

There was a grand Union demonstration yesterday. It was expected that Governor Piespont and Sanator Carille would make a visit to the city, and the Union men of Norfolk and Portsmouth, to the number of three thousand, assembled welcome them. Unfortunately the distinguished gentis-men did not arrive, and the vast concourse were thrown upon their own resources. Determined that the rebets should not ploy over their disappointment, the Union men formed in procession and marched to Ashland Hall, men formed in procession and marched to Ashlan where an impromptu meeting, was organized by t pointment of Mr. O. S. Baker, of New York, one where an impromptu meeting, was organized by the appointment of Mr. O. S. Baker, of New York, one of the proprietors of the Union newspaper, president. A Mr. Thomas addressed the meeting for quwards of two hours, and, not with standing the failure of Governor Pierpont to meet his segagoment, the demonstration proved an entire success, much to the astisfaction of the Union men and the confusion of the rebels. Measures have been taken to raise a regiment of volunteers in this section of Virginia, and a number of recruits have been already enrolled. The political Jowe here, who are still looking for the Confederate Measure, are ioning ground daily, while she Union sentiment is taking deeper root and spreading more widely in every disection.

Affairs at Suffolk are not in so satisfactory a state as when I last made mention of the place. The disaster to Capt. Davidson's command has had the effect to encourage the rank rebels in that quarter. The tradesment have entered into a combination to refuse United States money, and considerable embarranament to the officers and men has been the result. Gen. Mansfield, who now commands the post, will meet the difficulty in due season, by intsoducing Union men to do the business at that station.

There are me rebel troops on this side of the Black water river. All the bridges and fervice on that stream have been destroyed. A reconnoisance has discovered a small care the work at Ivanhoe, a place about thirty two miles from Portsmouth, which is defended by a small force of infantry, a company of artillery and a company of cavalry. The rebel scouts occasionally cross the Blackwater, but take very good care not to come near enough to the Union troops to exchange comptiments. Our pickets extend a considerable distance beyond Suffolk.

We have had very remarkable weather for a few days

folk.

We have had very remarkable weather for a few days past. Greatcoats and fires have been found very comfortable. The health of the troops hereabout constance very satisfactory. The wounded at the Naval Heapital are gatting along well. Several deaths have occurred, but, upon the whole, everything there is as favorable as is to be expected. The institution is in excellent condition, and the suffering soldiers are made as comfortable as possible.

The difficulty in relation to the currency here has been promptly removed by Gensral Viels.

of the First hattalion New York Mounted Rifes, ret to the city last evening, after having performed to the city last evening, after having performed in a most successful manner an important mission to a poise on the Albemarie and Chesapeake Canal, some forty miles. On Sunday evening there was a secset prayer meeting in the city, where a very good time, spiritume and treasonable, was enjoyed; prayers for Jeff. Davis and kindred traitors were freely offered, and there was quite a jolly time, I infer, from what has come to my knowledge. Before the meeting separated notice was given that a devoted brother would leave Puncer's bridge on thats develop broker would take any letters or Thursday for Richmond, and would take any letters or messages from this quarter to that place. There was a general felicity in the party that the Yankees were being outwitted. A little girl, who had been sleeping during the evening, happened to awake while the jolist-cation at the expense of the Yankees was going on, and heard all about the letters and the plan for conveying heard all about the letters and the plan for conveying them. In the innocence of her heart she repeated the information gained to her parents. The news spread rapidly among the secesh people; but, fortunately it did not remain bid under a bushel; it reached General Viele, and on Wednesday night Colonel Dodge and his party were sent to make the acquaintance of the mail carrier and secure such information as might be entrusted to him. Great bridge, Puncer's bridge and light. Colonel Dodge, selecting Puncer's bridge as the most likely place for the messenger to cross, took charge of that post himself. Before sunrisegall the darkeys in the neighborhood were safely under guard in a house of that post himself. Before sunrisegall the darkeys is the neighborhood were safely under guard in a house near the bridge, and every person moving in either direction was immediately placed in duress for a time, to prevent any alarm being given. From certain indical tions Colonel Dodge suspected that a regular meeting was contemplated that morning at the house of Mr. Hisses, and he took measures that no disappointment should take place. From six o'clock until near eight there was a continuous stream of persons coming down the road to Hines', and one after the other they fell into the trag like so many rats. About eight o'clock a man was discovered approaching the bridge in a sulky. He happened to catch a glimpse of a blue coat, and, becoming suspicious, turned and drove off at full speed. The critical moment had arrived, and Colonel Dodge mounted the first horse at hand and dashed after the fugitive. The race was kept up for nearly three miles, and just as Colonel Dodge turned a corner of the road he came upon the man in the sulky—named White—and the very man be was looking for White had given the alarm, but too late, and both parties were made prisoners and fuerried hand to Hines'. The mail carried had to Hines' was then made, when it was discovered that a man named Samuel T. Hodges had about fifty letters in his possession which had been gathered from persons in Princess Anne county. The bundle of letters and a large wealthy man in Princess Anne on wexpaper were taken in charge by Colonel Dodge. Among the persons det intermediate of the Norfok Union newspaper were laken in charge by Colonel Dodge. Among the persons det intermediate in the surface were T. C. Fiols, wealthy man in Princess Anne, a violent secons; onlist and a porfect desperado in his treatment of 'nion mea; bush at the country to be made and the princess and took in the poople and manager and took in the poople and manager and took in the poople an